1982). From our brief observations it seems that the different forms can also distinguish between the conditions surrounding them in some way. The range of differences between the catches in two traps set so close together, but in such different environments, calls for other similar sites to be found and more extensive research to be done.

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful to John Spencer of the Department of Genetics, Cambridge, for acting as a driver, and his general assistance during the trip.

We are also indebted to the R.S.P.B. wardens for the South Stack and Ynys-Hir reserves for their advice.

## References

Boardman, M., Askew, R. R. and Cook, L. M. (1974) Experiments on resting site selection by nocturnal moths. J. Zool. Lond., 172: 343-355.
Ford, E. B. (1957) Butterflies (3rd. edition). Collins. London.
Kettlewell, H. B. D. (1973) The evolution of melanism. Clarendon. Oxford.
Majerus, M. E. N. (1982) Genetic control of two melanic forms of Panolis flammea (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). Heredity, 49: 171-177.
Sargent, T. D. (1969) Background selections of pale and melanic forms of the cryptic moth, Phigalia titea. Nature, Lond. 222: 585-586.
Stewart, R. C. (1977) Further experiments on resting site selection by the typical and melanic forms of the moth Allophyes oxyacanthae (Caradrinae). J. Zool. Lond., 181: 395-406.

EUPROCTIS CHRYSORRHOEA L. (BROWNTAIL MOTH) IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE - Further to T. G. Winter's note (Ent. Rec. 98: 209) an m.v. light operated at Kemsholt (SU 605495) attracted brown-tail moths as follows: 16.vii. 1983 (2); 7.vii. 1984 (1); 11.vii. 1984 (1) and 14.vii. 1985 (1). Also in V.C. 12, at North Warnborough (SU 728536) 2 were recorded on 17.vii.1983. All dates refer to the morning of inspection, and all moths were males. During the 3 years of operating an m.v. at Kempsholt, chrysorrhoea was recoded in each year, suggesting that it is established locally. J. W. Fradgley, The White House, Merley Park Road, Ashington, Wimborne, Dorset.

